

Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover

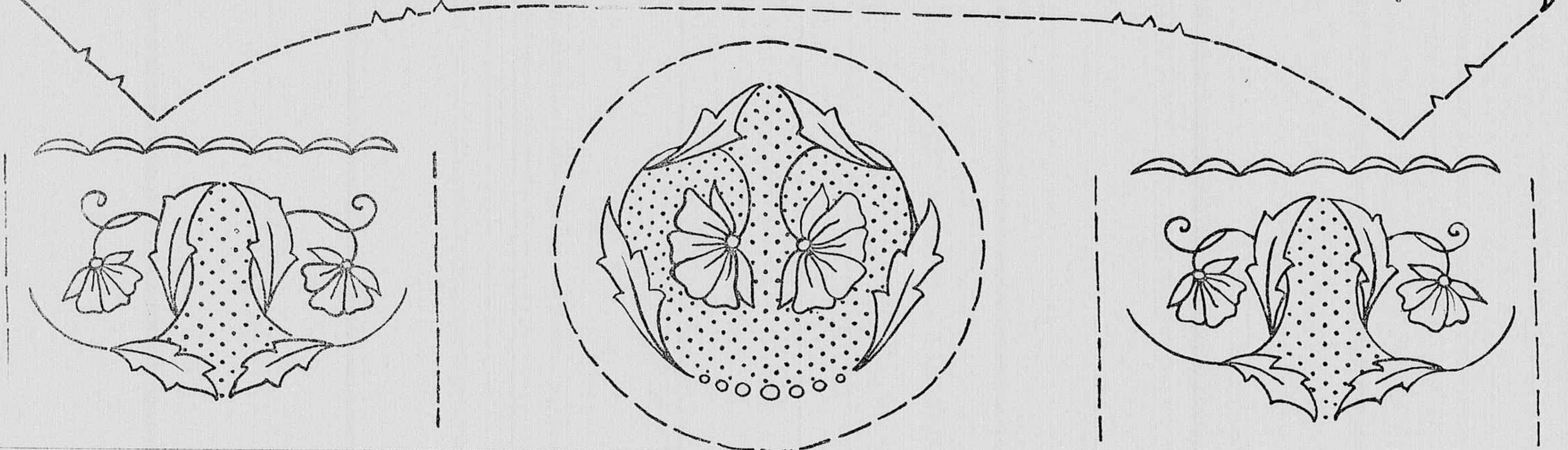
Pattern and Embroidery Design For Infant's Bonnet

This week we give a unique and attractive design and pattern for an infant's bonnet. The design is in four pieces—one for the main part of the bonnet, one for the crown and two for the tab ends of the strings.

METHOD OF TRANSFERRING.

Dissolve a half teaspoonful of washing powder or a small piece of soap in two-thirds of a glass of water. To this add a tablespoonful of ammonia. Place the

material on which the transfer is to be made on a hard, smooth surface, saturate the back of the design with the above solution, place the design face down on the material, laying a sheet of thick paper over the back of the design; hold firmly with one hand and with the bowl of a spoon rub, with pressure, from you. By following these directions carefully one to four transfers can be made.



The Great Trials of History

Trial of Assassin of Canovas.

The murder of Senor Canovas, on the morning of August 11, 1900, at the castle of San Felipe, near Madrid, is one of the most famous events in the history of Spain. Canovas was a statesman of the first rank, and his death was a great loss to the country.

The assassin, Francisco Ferrer, was a man of high intelligence and a great orator. He was charged with the murder of Canovas, and his trial was one of the most famous in the history of Spain. Ferrer was found guilty and sentenced to death.

fortress of Barcelona, outside of which the anarchists who had been sentenced to death for outrages they had committed were executed by being shot in the back.

Michelo Goll, or Angolino, was thirty-two years of age. He was the member of an honest family, his father being a tailor. His military record was bad, and he was classed as a disobedient and troublesome soldier.

Canovas was buried in Madrid on August 13. At the funeral the widow of the dead premier said: "I desire that all should know that I forgive the assassin. It is the greatest sacrifice I can make, but I make it for the sake of what I know of my husband's great heart."

On the morning of the funeral three anarchists were arrested in Milan. On their person were a number of incriminating documents showing that there had existed an international anarchist plot. The documents captured included letters from Caserio Sante, the assassin of President Carnot, and Pietro Acciduto, who attempted to assassinate King Humbert on the previous April.

The trial of Goll was begun at Vergara, Spain. It was a court-martial trial presided over by a lieutenant-colonel and captains of artillery. All the statements of the prisoner were submitted in writing. When he was brought in for examination he refused to choose counsel, and the judge appointed Lieutenant Corra, of the artillery, to defend him. He accepted the duty and made the defense instantly.

An interview was given to the newspapers by the prisoner, in which he asserted that the assassination of President Ferrer, of France, had not been suggested, but that the only person whose death had been decreed was Premier Canovas for torturing anarchists, and General Polavieja, for ordering the execution of Dr. Ribal, the leader of the insurgents in the Philippine Islands.

About 200 persons were present at the trial, which only lasted two hours. The prisoner, heavily manacled, sat between two guards, and immediately in front of him were the judges. On the table nearby lay his revolver and other material evidence of the crime. Goll was put to death by the garrote at 11 o'clock on August 29. He heard the news calmly that he was to be executed on that day. An executioner from Burgos performed the execution. Just prior to the execution a priest ordered the anarchist to repent, to which he responded: "Since you cannot get me out of prison, leave me in peace. I myself will settle with God."

Senor Canovas requested the priest to have extreme unction to her husband as he was dying from the assassin's bullet. In the bath at Santa Agueda, to visit Goll and assure him of her forgiveness.

Keep a pair of ordinary pliers in the kitchen for lifting intensely hot pans. Keep an egg timer near the telephone to gauge your long-distance calls. It is a good idea to buy a supply of extra buttons for the sewing machine. Dip matches in hot, melted paraffin if you wish to make them waterproof.

MENU

Grape Fruit	Breakfast.	Puffed Wheat
Roe Herring	Coffee	Corn Bread
Lamb Chops	Lunch.	Green Peas
Sliced Tomatoes	Dinner.	Bread Pudding
Cream of Celery Soup	Roast Beef	
Spinach and Egg	Candied Sweet Potatoes	
Lemon Pie	Apple and Nut Salad	Coffee

Cut the invalid's toast into inch squares; it can be eaten much more easily.

Good nets for dresses can frequently be bought in the upholstery stores.

Fancy Bordered Scrims

These Scrims at their present price are named as a special third-year inducement. The patterns are all new, the colorings unusually attractive and the textures fine and durable; 36 inches wide; worth regularly 19c, now 15c, at

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ESPIONAGE SCANDALS AROUSE SENTIMENT

Popular Resentment Wrought Up in Austria by Sensational Findings.

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.
So greatly is popular sentiment wrought up in Austria by the sensational number of espionage scandals which have been occupying the attention of the courts of the empire ever since the suicide of Colonel von Redl, one of the most trusted and brilliant officers of the general staff of the army, last summer, following his arrest for the betrayal of state secrets, that Count Berchtold, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, has endeavored to hush up a remarkable affair of the same kind in his own department.

It seems that in February last one of the most important officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Balkan front, a trusted dignitary of many years' service, who had charge of the bureau dealing with the Balkan States, was discovered to have for a considerable time previously been in the habit of betraying to the agents of the Russian embassy at Belgrade, Von Hartwig, secrets relating to Austria's policies in Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Roumania. The gravity of this treachery will be appreciated when it is borne in mind that there is the most intense hostility between Russia and Austria in the Balkans, and that Serbia, Montenegro and more recently Roumania, dominated by Russia, are playing the latter's game against the dual empire.

Count Berchtold, the Foreign Minister, realized that if the traitor was placed on trial it would, in the excited stage of public sentiment regarding the many espionage scandals, create so great an outcry as to call for the dismissal of the entire administration, and for the appointment of statesmen more successful in protecting their departments and the interests of the nation from treachery on the part of officials than their own. He likewise realized, and so did the government, that if the entire affair were laid bare in the courts of justice, and it was shown there that the efforts of the Russian government officials had reached even the higher ranks of the Department of Foreign Affairs on the Balkan front, a crisis might be brought about in the already strained relations between Vienna and St. Petersburg.

So the man was merely dismissed, quietly deprived of his decorations and honors, and allowed to go without arrest or punishment, on the condition that he left the country and remained abroad. However, as in all instances of this kind, the affair has ended by becoming known. After being for several weeks an all-absorbing subject of discussion in court, official and military circles at Vienna, it has finally reached the ears of the press, and several of the Viennese newspapers have commenced by referring to it in a very guarded manner, but which has had

the unfortunate effect of still further whetting popular curiosity.

Count Maximilian Montecasas, who was arrested last week in Paris, after a hot chase on the boulevards, for the perpetration of a daylight robbery of \$120,000 worth of jewels, has always been regarded in his native Germany as a crazy, spent several years in a lunatic asylum in Bavaria, and is still deprived of all his civil rights in Germany, and unable to contract any engagement or obligation, owing to the judicial establishment of his irresponsibility. It was on this account that criminal proceedings against him were dropped when, in 1902, he was arrested at Munich, charged with numerous frauds.

It is, therefore, difficult to believe the statement contained in the foreign dispatches concerning his arrest, to the effect that he is the chief of one of the most dangerous bands of international thieves and crooks in Europe, since his position as such would necessitate the possession of a degree of intelligence and shrewdness, above all of a mental balance, which he does not enjoy.

One of his cousins, Count Adolf Montecasas, has an American wife in the person of Miss Fanny Hazeltine, daughter of Dr. C. S. Hazeltine, of Grand Rapids, Mich. He is now resident with her at Tokyo, where he fills the office of counselor and chargé d'affaires of the German embassy to the court of the Mikado. Another cousin, Count Albert, has been in the banking business in New York, and is now at the head of a cigarette concern in California.

The Montecasas are a family of the aristocracy of Bavaria, which has played quite an important role in the history of that kingdom since its establishment there by Maximilian de Garmerin de la Thuille, Comte de Montecasas, who, of French birth, embraced along with so many other members of the French nobility at the time of the great revolution in Paris towards the close of the eighteenth century. Envoys of the service of the King of Bavaria, he became his Prime Minister, grand chamberlain, and most trusted counselor.

It may be remembered that this ruler of Bavaria, who received his promotion from the rank of elector to that of King, from Napoleon, was very French in his sympathies and affiliations, eventually giving his favorite daughter in marriage to Eugene de Beauharnais, Viceroy of Italy, son of Empress Josephine by her first marriage, and stepson, therefore, of Emperor Napoleon. It was therefore quite natural that the King should have selected a Frenchman as his Premier.

Several of the Counts of Montecasas have been in the Austrian diplomatic service, one of them, Count Edward, being the envoy of Emperor Francis Joseph in Dresden. Another was formerly first secretary and chargé d'affaires of the Austrian embassy in London, from which, however, he was

obliged to resign, under the implication of having made use of information obtained in confidential government dispatches to speculate on the stock exchange, and also with having communicated official secrets to the late Baron Hirschi.

General Sir Charles Douglas, who has succeeded Field Marshal Sir John French, as chief of the general staff of the military forces of the British empire, is first military member of the army council, and as such entitled to the command in chief of the army in the event of war, is an infantryman, and saw his first active service with the Gordon Highlanders in the Afghan War of 1879. He took part in Lord Roberts's historic forced march from Kabul to Candahar, was afterwards in South Africa, and was present in the disaster on Majuba Hill. The next fighting that he saw was outside Suakin, in 1885, under General Sir Gerald Graham. During the Boer War he commanded, first of all a brigade, and then one of the mobile columns which contributed so much to bring the conflict to a close.

Douglas is not a brilliant man, but is gifted with an abundance of common sense, and has acquired an extensive knowledge of military detail; in fact, he is more in touch with regimental life than almost any other officer of his rank. He has made his way to the top of his profession without any interest, and entirely by his own exertions. While he is a particularly safe man for his present place in time of peace, it may be doubted whether he has such abilities as would render him a successful generalissimo in time of war. He apparently lacks broad grasp and initiative, and it may be feared that these defects will tell against him, even in the piping times of peace. For in the present chaotic conditions which exist with regard to military conditions in England, since the organization of the army by Lord Haldane, it is a man of the constructive and organizing type of Lord Kitchener who is urgently needed at the War Department at Whitehall, to evolve order out of confusion.

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